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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1914.

Beyond the Alps lies Peaceful Italy.

Everybody loves for everybody else to be fat.

England hath no fury like a suffragist ignored.

Germany is squealing for more American pork.

The Kaiser seems to be the champion John Bull fighter.

Is another William the Conqueror stalking across the earth?

And whatever you do, don't bet on the outcome of the war.

Some of the highest living is indulged in by low-bred people.

If Jamaica had a little more ginger she might declare war on Haiti.

And remember, you must not put off your Christmas shopping too late.

Those European powers are reducing each other's standing armies, all right.

It begins to look as if we will have an especially good Thanksgiving this year.

The new Federal Reserve Board needn't be so reserved about what it is doing.

They wouldn't carry the war to the Orient, so Japan started one of her own.

You have noticed, of course, that a battle doesn't always go the way you want it to go.

If any of the I. W. W. want to go to Europe to fight we hope nobody will interfere.

And just think of the money that the newspapers spent on cable tolls on account of Ulster.

It looks as if some of the news editors are writing the war dispatches to suit their sympathies.

It does look hard to dock a Congressman for his pay while he is at home running for re-election.

The bathing beach managers show great consideration of the school authorities by not keeping the pools open except when the schools are closed, but the pools are not maintained exclusively for the schoolboys and there are hundreds of people who would enjoy a dip when the opening of the schools gives them room.

It should be altogether unnecessary for the British admiralty to have to notify this government of the difficulty experienced by its warships in getting American skippers to show their colors. Under present conditions there is no surer way of preventing a broadside from an armed vessel of any nation than to throw out the Stars and Stripes.

"Your son has been saved—and has not been wounded," was the message which Winston Churchill, first lord of the British admiralty, caused to be transmitted through United States diplomatic channels to Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, of the German navy. "If the people at home only knew how the Germans are treating our wounded there would be the devil to pay," said a wounded British soldier, returned to London.

William Barnes has always been recognized as an adroit politician, but he has never appeared to such advantage as in resisting the attempt of Col. Roosevelt to capture the Empire State Republican organization. After compelling the Colonel to unthrottle the moose from the elephant, he now refuses to let him have a track to run on by resigning the State chairmanship. With "Boss" Barnes out "Boss" Roosevelt and his Progressives are without an issue.

The sporting writers are peculiarly unfortunate in their choice of the term "outlaw," as descriptive of the Federal Baseball League. Possibly, when the league begins its second season they will not find it necessary to call it anything but Federal. The National and American leagues require no additional description. Baseball being purely a commercial enterprise, there is absolutely no warrant for terming a new competitor in the field an outlaw, merely because it is operating on independent lines and not under agreement with the other organizations or their set rules and regulations.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis made a suggestion yesterday that is at least worthy of consideration by Washington people and their civic organizations. Said he: "A legislative commissioner, appointed by the President, should represent the people of the District in the halls of Congress. This legislative commissioner should be given the privilege of the floor in the House and be allowed to speak on any measure affecting the District which might come up. He should be allowed to appear before the committees of the Senate for the same purpose. At present there is no one in Congress who is in close and intimate touch with District affairs to give the members of the House and Senate first-hand information regarding matters in the National Capital." Senator Lewis' plan suggests many advantages, and as he promises to advocate it before Congress the advisability of early discussion of its merits by business and citizens' organizations is apparent.

## Let the Philippines Alone.

Politics, the advantage to be gained from adding to the record of party achievement, alone dictates consideration at this session of Congress of the bill providing for the independence of the Philippines. Every consideration of patriotism and statesmanship requires that debate on the subject be scrupulously avoided while the world is at war, and since possessions in the Far East have become part of the stakes.

Though the Democrats of the House Committee on Insular Affairs rejected the resolution offered by the minority that consideration of the measure be postponed until next session, and though a time has been set for opening the debate in the House, there is reason to hope that the program will be changed, that the President will bid Congress sacrifice politics to statesmanship and avoid the danger which a bitter partisan discussion of the future of the Philippines would invite.

The world is at war; Japan is battling for Germany's leasehold in China, and Great Britain has seized Germany's possession in the Samoan group. It cannot be that the party in power will throw caution to the winds and set loose a flow of reckless oratory, involving international relations, that may end by throwing the Philippines, almost within sight of Japan, into the scale, in the present crisis.

The Philippines are not yet prepared for self-government, and there is no intention of granting them independence at once. There is no reason for haste, except party ambition. To set a date for the independence of the islands would be ruthlessly to add to the disturbance of the equation in the Far East, possibly after the disruption of our present cordial relations with some of the powers at war by unbridled intemperance at the Capitol.

This government already has enough concern in the war, with the protests against the purchase of German ships and the problem of the wireless stations. It should avoid rather than seek further complications.

## Carranza's Arrogance.

It is not to be expected that officials of the administration will admit that they regard the arbitrary closing of the port of Vera Cruz by Provisional President Carranza as an unfriendly act; nor is it at all necessary that they should. Carranza's arrogance and scorn of this government's interests and wishes in the matter speak for themselves.

Even while Huerta was in control in Mexico City Carranza resented our occupation of the port of Vera Cruz and the presence of our army outside the city. Since the United States installed him in power his resentment has redoubled. He knows no gratitude for the ousting of Huerta and his own elevation to the Presidency; but he wants no more of us. Perhaps he has not dared to go to the length of demanding the withdrawal of our troops—at least there is no record of it—so he closes the port in our faces.

In President Wilson's first address to Congress on the subject of Mexico, when Huerta's secretary of state, Gamboa, was hurling taunts and insults at us through "Mister Personal Representative" John Lind, he proclaimed his policy of watchful waiting, with the admonition that Mexicans inflicting injury upon Americans or their property would be held to a strict and definite accountability for their acts. Since that time we have passed from watchful waiting to action and back again to where we started, except that it is the unrecognized Carranza instead of the unrecognized Huerta in control of the government, and Mr. Paul Fuller instead of Mr. John Lind is on the scene as personal representative. Probably there is no other course open to us than to pocket Carranza's insult in closing the port; but it is not almost time for us to take our army away and recognize as President of Mexico some one we can hold to a strict and definite accountability for events within its borders?

## The Safety of Travel.

It speaks well for the railroads that in spite of what they have had to contend against in the last few years they have been able to keep the loss of human life down to the minimum.

A few weeks ago the Pennsylvania Railroad issued a report on the millions of passengers carried on that system without injury and now the New York Central has followed suit. The report of the latter stated that since February 1, 1911, a period of nearly four years, not a single passenger has been killed in a train accident. In that time 13,000,000 passengers were carried.

The record is truly a remarkable one. A few years ago the railroad wreck was a weekly occurrence. Today it infrequently occurs, and rarely is attended by fatality. The last idea the passenger from Washington to San Francisco possesses is that life or limb will be endangered in his transcontinental trip.

The officials and the employees of such railroads should be congratulated. They have built up an equipment of efficiency at a cost of millions of dollars to give "Safety First" a real meaning. They have met with pronounced success which could be duplicated elsewhere if those who are not railroad men could be eliminated from the power they possess over railroads.

## Police! A Ton of Coal, Please.

The District police manual provides that no member of the force shall "engage in any other line of business," and a private engaged in the sale of coal, wood and ice was found guilty by a trial board of violating the manual. Now the District Commissioner steps in and holds that the decision of the trial board tends to restrict the policeman's personal liberty "in a manner not warranted by the requirements of the police service." Do the District Commissioners intend to abolish the police manual, or to remove the dealing in coal, wood and ice from the category of business enterprises? Possibly Washington is embarking upon a new era, when policemen will run the laundries, the fruit stands, the barber shops or the corner groceries, utilizing their wide acquaintance and their influence as guardians and protectors of the Capital's population to secure a profitable patronage.

If a burglar enters your house or you want to have it painted, ring Main 344.

## Law of Nations Stands.

Bomb dropping is the new terror. Paris has endured of which she did not know in 1870. Though her forts are likely to prove beyond serious damage by these aerial projectiles the destruction that may be wrought in the beautiful city would add to the burning indignation already stirred by their use at Antwerp. Quibble as one may about the Hague convention not being signed by the Kaiser, the law of nations stands at least as a second line of defense against such barbarous practices.—Pittsburgh Post.

## Frugality.

By EMORY G. HAYNES.

The careful expenditure of one's dollar is always in order. This is commendable, while hoarding is not. The close scrutiny of outgo is, no doubt, at all times proper in a well ordered life. There are scores of small indulgences, proper enough ordinarily, that should be denied. The man who has not spent his last dollar today is in better shape to meet tomorrow than he who is down to a bare dependence on tomorrow.

A surplus is always possible by cutting down the outgo. Though it might seem impossible, it really is never quite so. If we have been eating a whole loaf, and it seemed none too much, yet we could, on a pinch, get on with half a loaf.

A very wealthy man said to me, "All my life I had practiced frugality, often to an extreme. When fortune came I threw the reins over the dashboard just one year. I allowed my household expenses to go unchecked. We spent \$100,000 that year. Then I took up the reins again. We are actually happier in our old-time frugal habits than we were that year. And I am sure we are in every way a more natural family."

Squandering can never be a real pleasure in the rational mind. The occasional thought that if one "need never count pennies" is not rational, to be free from the need of juggling down small items of personal expense is quite a reasonable ambition. Yet postage stamps, in private correspondence, do cost, and one can hardly be said to be monarch of his personal kingdom if he never considers the cost of even the small item of postage. It is the self-knowledge that is the pleasing consciousness. The hazy, undesigned mass of petty expenditures can hardly be called self-possession. The practice grows, like rust on one's polished steel. Till a very large per cent of a man's earnings just slip away from him, and he knows not where.

The tourist in Europe who got down to a few gold and silver pieces, after a lifetime of blind spending, now knows how far a frugal dollar can go. Infinite possibilities seem to develop from "the bottom dollar." It can carry a brace of friends, and with astounding elasticity one lone last dollar keeps dividing and dividing to crutch them all along. The prayerful trust with which the man who holds the bag keeps dipping out pennies is almost religious. And when the exigency is over there has been learned a lesson in dynamics that is not written in any textbook of mechanics.

The very profusion of our new continent has made it almost impossible for the American people to learn frugality. Riches have sprung out of the ground. All metals and minerals, all harvests, all the development of free manufacture have combined to stimulate prodigality. Few, indeed, are the young people of this republic who are as frugal as they should be. The very affectionate atmosphere of the American home life is indulgent to the children.

Attempts to enforce economy are often misunderstood. It is easy to both think and charge stinginess on a parent whose only purpose is the desire to teach his children the careful use of money. The child should be just and reasonable. He ought to be able to see the reason why. He himself will grow up all the happier man if he gets the rule of frugality into his mental machinery.

It may be that these times of war abroad will do us good as a nation, if they induce us to be more frugal in personal expenses.

## End of Our Absurd Yellow Peril.

The prompt action of the British in New Zealand in sending an expedition to German Samoa and in securing possession of Apia simplifies the political situation in the Pacific and removes the ground from under the feet of those alarmists who have painted in lurid colors the dangers that were sure to arise from a Japanese occupation of the islands. The New Zealand government doubtless acted with full concurrence of the imperial authorities, and the latter in turn must have had a full understanding with Japan as to the scope of the Japanese military activities against Germany. Great Britain, therefore, clearly intends by thus raising the British flag over the German portion of the Samoan group to give an additional assurance to the United States that the Japanese alliance and the military and naval activity of Japan in the Far East carries with it no menace to any American interest.

This country has an special interest in the ownership of the Samoan Islands for the very good reason that an American naval station is already established at Pago Pago, on Tutuila, the only really valuable harbor in the entire group. This was acquired in 1889, when the partition of the islands among the United States, Germany and England was decided upon as the only means of setting at rest the commercial and political rivalries which had for years converted that remote archipelago in the South Sea into a nest of trouble. England at the same time surrendered to Germany her share in the spoils in exchange for German concessions elsewhere, with the result that Germany has controlled the commercial activities of the islands, leaving to the United States a valuable harbor of possible future usefulness.

It is not too much to say that Pago Pago has thus far been of more than potential value to this country. Since our occupation of the Philippines, with the added responsibilities which have come with our status as a "world" power, the possession of the Tutuila station has served the purposes of American diplomacy and naval strategy. England's seizure of the islands of the Pacific now held by Germany is the most convincing testimony that could be offered of British good will, and of a desire to prevent even the pretext of friction between the United States and Japan as a result of the present alliance.—Public Ledger.

## Elemental Truths About Shipping.

Government ships, as we have repeatedly pointed out, are estopped from doing many things which privately owned vessels might do. And the danger of inflaming our own public opinion over any alleged indignities to our flag should not be lost sight of. Nor is it desirable that Uncle Sam should go into any commercial business that private enterprise can attempt to handle more efficiently. Let us hope that with greater economy and efficiency, let us hope that Congressional debate and the course of events will establish these elemental truths.—Boston Herald.

## Wireless Neutrality.

The adjustment of the controversy as to the use of wireless plants in this country without resorting to censorship of cable communication, if satisfactory to Germany, should please everybody else. It is not our fault but Germany's misfortune that the German cable has been cut. We are under no obligation to censorize other cables on this account, but wireless messages which may easily be used or intercepted by belligerents at sea involve a different problem. Germany is to have the use of the wireless in the United States for all purposes except war-making, which is neutrality in its strictest sense.—New York World.

## HISTORY BUILDERS

A Business Man's Curious Lapse of Memory.  
By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

Asa Potter, who was formerly a bank president in Boston, and who during a long career as banker became acquainted with many of the leading men of the East, both those who were in public life and others who were prominent in business and finance, was speaking to me at one time of the late George E. Norman, who was a citizen legally of Newport, but in business in Boston.

"I have had many experiences which have revealed to me both the strong and the weak side of men who have achieved greatness in New England life, from 1850 to about the year 1900," said Mr. Potter. "Sometimes I think that in some respects the late George E. Norman was not excelled by any other man either in eccentricity or in a wonderful grasp of business conditions and opportunities. Mr. Norman was a very wealthy man and his family became prominent in Boston and Newport social circles. He prided himself on being a man of the utmost carefulness in all his business transactions and believed that his memory was to be absolutely relied upon. Yet I knew of a case when his memory failed him, and that of all the things he had done he had forgotten the one thing that he had done with them."

"One day Mr. Norman had occasion to look among his securities for a block of bonds of the par value of \$50,000. The market value was considerably more. But when he looked over his securities he did not find these bonds. He remembered the date of the purchase, some six months earlier, and also recalled the firm of brokers from whom he bought the bonds. He went to the office of the brokers and demanded that they deliver to him the block of bonds which he had bought. The books showed that upon a certain date, some six months before, he had bought these bonds and paid for them. He was told that he must have taken them away. Thereupon he got very angry, saying that he had never taken them away and would be there asking for the delivery of them."

"He had the whole office in an uproar in a little while. At last one of the clerks told him that he recalled an incident associated with the purchase of the bonds, which would show to Mr. Norman that they had been taken away. The clerk said that he began to tie up the bonds in smooth brown manilla paper and that Mr. Norman, who was sitting at his desk, said to him: 'What are you doing?'

THE WAR DAY BY DAY  
Fifty Years Ago.

September 2, 1864—Atlanta, "The Gate City of the South," Was Occupied by the Federals, Gen. John B. Hood Having Evacuated the Place in the Night—Destruction of Confederate Ammunition.

(Written expressly for The Washington Herald.)

Fifty years ago today Atlanta, "The Gate City of the South," was occupied by the Federals. Gen. John B. Hood having evacuated the place in the night. The entry of the Union troops into the city, whose streets were flanked by blackened ruins, where Federal shells had wrought destruction, was the final act in a great war drama, which had begun 121 days before. On May 4 the Federals, under Gen. W. T. Sherman, had advanced from the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tenn., 110 miles north of Atlanta, and had fired the first shots of the campaign that reduced the city, the arsenal of the Confederacy.

The evacuation of Atlanta came at the conclusion of a notable flank march by Sherman's army. For more than a month the Federals had battered at the city, which was defended by the forces within a few miles of it on the north and west.

It being found that Gen. Hood had thrown up a strong line of defense, and that the city, which could have been carried by the Federals only with tremendous loss of life, if at all, Sherman determined to force the Confederates to abandon the city by cutting off their supplies.

This he proceeded to do by putting his troops on August 25, and by the 28th the Macon Railroad, the sole remaining road entering the city. By doing this he broke away from his own communications, which he left guarded by a small army corps, and the nearest general officer, Calhoun, drew a small memorandum book from his pocket, and tearing out a blank leaf, wrote upon it: "Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 2, 1864."

"Reig. Gen. Ward, commanding the Division, 26th Corps. Sir:—The city of war has played Atlanta in your hands. As mayor of the city I ask protection to noncombatants and private property."

"JAMES M. CALHOUN, Mayor of Atlanta." This note was sent by messenger to Ward, where Col. Calhoun and his command entered the city with the mayor and a few civilians to meet him. Thus Atlanta fell into the hands of the Federals. The same day Gen. Henry F. Slocum, who had been left by Sherman to guard Atlanta from the north, entered the city and addressed to Secretary of War Stanton at Washington a dispatch announcing Sherman's success in taking Atlanta.

The next day Sherman himself reported his success in a telegram embodying the now famous lines, "Atlanta is ours, and fairly won." Gen. Sherman was not to enter the city for another five days. On September 8 he rode into it from the south. There was no parade, no ostentation, no cheering, no firing of salutes, but a humble expression of the conqueror's and his staff, accompanied by several general officers, simply rode through the streets, and the city was a burrah to welcome him.

Good News to Lincoln. No victory of the war was more timely in its general effect than was the fall of Atlanta. A few days before a Democratic convention had been held at Chicago, and had adopted a platform declaring the war a failure. Gen. George B. McClellan had been nominated as the Presidential candidate of that party to run against President Lincoln. He had repudiated the platform, but had endorsed the convention's declaration of the United States Government. The delegates to the Chicago convention had barely reached their homes when the news came of the fall of Atlanta. To Lincoln the news was a virtual endorsement of his war policy. Out of the thankfulness of his heart he dictated this dispatch to Sherman:

"The national thanks are rendered by the President to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman and the gallant officers and soldiers of his command before Atlanta, for the distinguished ability and perseverance displayed in the campaign in Georgia, which, under Divine favor, has resulted in the capture of Atlanta. The marches, battles, sieges, and other military operations, that have signified the campaign, must render it famous in the annals of war, and have entitled those who have participated therein to the applause and thanks of the nation." (Copyright, 1864.)

Tomorrow—Thanks to Farragut and a Salute to Atlanta.

## Doings of Society

The Ambassador to Russia. Mr. George Murray, whose departure for his post has been repeatedly delayed on account of the unsettled conditions in Europe, hopes to sail on Thursday with Mrs. Murray for England, en route to St. Petersburg. Miss Flora Doyle, Mrs. Murray's sister, and Miss Helen Murray, the schoolgirl daughter of the family, will not accompany the Ambassador. They have gone to Atlantic City, where they will pass the early autumn at the Marlborough-Blenheim, awaiting such time as it may be convenient to join Mr. and Mrs. Murray abroad.

The Russian Ambassador to the United States, who passed several days in Washington, returned yesterday to Newport, where he and Mrs. Sakmets will remain some weeks longer at Stone villa.

The Duke of Manchester, who has taken an apartment in New York for the coming season, is evidently without any military connection in England, as he is reported as intending to pass the entire season in America. He is at present at Newport where he is entertaining in an informal fashion aboard his yacht "Le Awa." Mrs. Blane, wife of the Duke's Ambassador, and Miss Lota Robinson, were among the recent guests of the Duke.

The marriage is announced of Miss Irma McCloskey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. McCloskey, of New York, to Lieut. James B. Ritter, U. S. N. The ceremony took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 308 West Ninety-seventh street, New York.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth R. Hannan to Mr. Archibald A. MacInnes, formerly of Boston, but now residing in this city, took place yesterday morning at the home of the bride's parents, Rev. Charles M. Bart, the rector, officiating. A family party witnessed the ceremony which was followed by the immediate departure of the bride and groom to the summer home of the bride's mother on Lake George. Mr. and Mrs. Bart will be at home after September 9 at John's Park, where the bridegroom is now located.

The marriage is announced of Miss Kathryn Prescott Lansing, of New York, to Mr. Pendleton Bell, formerly of this city, and a son of Col. and Mrs. Fielder. Mr. Bell, of Chevy Chase. The ceremony took place yesterday afternoon at the summer home of the bride's mother on Lake George. Mr. and Mrs. Bell will be at home after September 9 at John's Park, where the bridegroom is now located.

The engagement is announced from Syracuse, N. Y., of Miss Mary Louise, daughter of that city, and Lieut. Franklin P. Conner, U. S. N. of Washington, Lieut. Conner is now attached to the Jenkins now at Norfolk Navy Yard.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widow of the former President, and her young daughter, Miss Elizabeth Harrison, arrived in New York yesterday on the Ryndam from Holland, and will come to Washington before going to their home in Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Reinsinger, the latter formerly Miss Mary Louise McKee, a granddaughter of the late President Harrison, are still in Germany.

Representative and Mrs. Henry D. Flood have returned from several weeks' absence in Europe, and are again occupying their apartments at the Shoreham.

Mrs. Robert R. Hill has reopened her home on Dupont circle for a short time only, as she proposes passing the early autumn with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, at their summer home in New England.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy S. Foster announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel Louise, to Mr. Herbert T. Shannon, of this city. The wedding will take place in October.

Very distinguished ancestry I judge. Miss in the Boston tea party, I understand.

"As to how?" "Great-grandmother was a patriotess. I believe."—Pittsburgh Post.

A Fair Valuation. "A scientist computes that the salts and fats of the human body are worth commercially about \$3. In short the average man is worth \$3—some small doesn't it?"

"Oh, I don't know. As I run over my list of acquaintances it seems a very fair price."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Last Straw. "My candidate for the next term in Congress," observed Benjie Benbrook, "is none other than the rabbi. I mean, 'What's (I mean being doing)' inquired Benjie's father."

"He came over here last evening and borrowed my 'Sinner's Racket'." "That's not so bad." "And when I went after it half an hour later, I found him using it for a carpet beater."—Judge.

A Fighting Rabbit. "Cedat arms! togat! Our most respectful compliments to Rabbi Katz, of Madison avenue. He carries not only an admirable weight of rabbis, but two dynamite fets. Sunday night at Park avenue and 16th street two young men ordered him to 'fork over' his watch and chain. 'I saw no reason for giving up my valuable possessions,' the rabbi dryly told the police afterward, 'and so I grabbed the young men and cracked their heads to the ground. The police lugged off the crackers cracked of rate, the rabbi resumed his walk. To speak Sagamore-ish: Bully for the rabbi.'—New York Sun.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year. (Written for the Herald.) By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

FAITH. (Copyright, 1914.) "The fact need not be proved, for FAITH'S enough for me. And as the world goes, the mountains, like each star, are right where they are. And moving them would not increase my FAITH a jot. 'What better let 'em do.'"

WITH FAITH. (Copyright, 1914.) "The fact need not be proved, for FAITH'S enough for me. And as the world goes, the mountains, like each star, are right where they are. And moving them would not increase my FAITH a jot. 'What better let 'em do.'"